

REPUBLICANS TELL OF THE GREAT PARTY OF OUR GLORIOUS LAND

"campaigning for Parker!"

In the busy of our legislative campaign the Republican party of Oahu who went by rail to Hauula, Kaula and Wailua on Saturday shouted in groups of people who lounged around the railway stations.

The campaign machinery of the Republican organization was smoothly moved Saturday afternoon at Hauula where the speakers sent out by the Central Committee held an enthusiastic meeting attended by a large number of the natives of the district from Puna-ka to Kaula. In fact they bearded the lion in his den.

In an independent stronghold, where Wilcox has been the only doctrine the natives have heard since Admission Day, the Republicans made their first assault on the opposition. They decided on an aggressive campaign. The natives were known as Independent party supporters. Wilcox-Kaula-Kalaokalani, "the wild three," had been in the district long before the Republicans anticipated carrying the fight into the enemy's camp.

Wilcox had spotted to them of Wilcox. Kaula had fired their minds with hopes of restoring the Queen to her throne, and Kalaokalani, in calmer language, had sustained their utterances. The natives almost to a man were supposed to have been won over by the Independents. To Wilcox and his co-workers the district was considered safe for himself.

Political changes were made Saturday night in the voting status of the district which augur well for the management of the Republican campaign.

A change of heart was effected in many natives and there was manifested a ready willingness to listen to arguments from orators other than those supplied by Wilcox.

The speakers stole a march on their opponents of the "Hone Kula" party by speaking at Hauula during the progress of a trial at the court house which was attended by almost every native in the district. A big wedding, believed by a bias was also one of the attractions at the little settlement, and by the time the orators arrived a large audience was within the sound of all their voices. It was a coup d'etat that even Kaula, who was at Kaula, could not fail to appreciate.

The trial in question was that brought by the Board of Education against more than a score of parents of school children, occasioned by some difficulties with Christian Andrews, the school teacher.

The speakers were Judge Kaulukou, W. C. Achi, George R. Carter, L. L. McCandless, Frank Archer and Enoch Johnson. At first no attention was given them. Soon the natives drifted in to the meeting place at the school house out of idle curiosity. Their numbers increased as the afternoon wore on and finally they became interested in the arguments and the truths told of Wilcox and his crowd of Independent supporters.

Before the last speaker had concluded

ed they were applauding and shouting their sincere approval. Thus spurred on the speakers redoubled their efforts to convince the natives that there were other features of the political campaign beside bombastic representations of what the Independents would do if elected. The scales were dropped from their eyes as to the false hopes held out to them of their former sovereign being restored to the throne. They were told that even if Wilcox was successful in being elected as delegate to Congress he would have no weight with the administration and would not have the confidence of the Republicans or Democrats in Congress, and no help for the Territory could be gained from a rank outsider like Wilcox.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed at the close of the meeting. Many natives came forward to ask further questions and signified their desire to hear more of the "new" doctrine.

A special train conveyed the party to Wailua at 8 o'clock where the speakers were joined by Hon. Samuel Parker, John D. Holt and one or two others who came down on the afternoon train. A heavy rain storm during the afternoon and evening drenched the entire district of Wailua and made the prospects of an evening session at the court house a dreary one.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the entire party walked from the hotel to the little frame courthouse where between forty and fifty natives were waiting. Torches and Chinese lanterns were hung about the courthouse premises and along the fences to notify the residents that something was to take place. Judge Mahaulu, a staunch Republican was on hand to open the meeting. In the little courthouse, lighted with stable lanterns, and containing only three benches and two chairs, the natives crowded, occupying the available seats and lining the doorways and walls.

In the uncertain light shed by the flickering lanterns and in the cramped quarters of this outpost of justice, Hon. Samuel Parker made his first campaign speech. He spoke in Hawaiian and used forcible arguments against the Wilcox propaganda. He dilated on his experiences in the States and at the Philadelphia convention. His experiences at Canton when he spoke with President McKinley with relation to Hawaiian affairs, were given full swing. The favorable results that would accrue to the Territory by sending a Republican delegate to Congress were shown up to the auditors in the little courthouse in the best arguments available.

To those who heard the stalwart Hawaiian there was expressed a sentiment that Parker was there commencing the rounding out of a career which would find great opportunity in the halls of Congress. His speech was received with tumultuous applause and he left a deep impression. The Republican workers of the district were gratified that so many speakers had chosen to invade the district, and the promise of a much larger gathering was promised when next they came.

Speeches were made in English as well as Hawaiian, W. C. Achi acting as the interpreter. In both cases applause

was generous. Aggressive action was the watchword of the tour of the speakers. The doctrines of the Independents were attacked without gloves and the mesh of falsehoods was ripped asunder at every opportunity. The Republican platform was explained. The Independent platform was pulled to pieces. The Independents and the Democrats were treated with scant praise. The assault upon the Independent strength both at Hauula and Wailua was not without its results. Wilcoxism received a blow.

AT HAUULA.

The meeting at Hauula was held in the school house at 3:30 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Pahlia opened the meeting. He proposed L. K. Naone for temporary chairman. The gentleman was elected to the office without opposition. George Kapuka was elected temporary secretary.

The chairman announced the names of the following speakers: L. L. McCandless, J. L. Kaulukou, George R. Carter, E. H. Johnson, W. C. Achi and F. K. Archer.

There was a large attendance and among the audience were Judge William Rathbun, J. W. Kelld, S. Mahlonia, D. Nainoa, Rev. Nuuhiva, together with William Moesman and J. K. Kaula of the "Hone Kula" party.

The first speaker introduced was L. L. McCandless. When he took the floor the house was apparently filled with Independents only. There was not a cheer or sound of applause for the speaker. All was silent and the dropping of a pin could have been heard. In spite of this McCandless faced his audience boldly and spoke in Hawaiian. He said the old days were gone and Hawaii was commencing a new era. After he had commenced on the three parties in the field he remarked: "If you vote for an Independent Delegate to represent us in the United States Congress, the President would ask him, 'From what party are you?' If he says 'I belong to the Independent,' that would be sufficient for the President, and he would not care to hear another word from him. It is better that you select a Republican or a Democratic Congressman. But, again, I warn you, it is better still that you vote for a Republican Delegate because the President of the United States is a Republican and in the United States Congress two-thirds of the members are Republicans."

"We did not have a liberal franchise in Hawaii until Congress granted us the right to vote. The Independents must tell me why they are no good. That is not so. They simply want to create racial feeling."

"Now a word about the Democratic party. The Democrats wish to introduce their 16 to 1 plank here. This would not be beneficial to us. The Democratic party wants to have free trade. If we should have a Democratic administration it would surely spoil the prospects of our sugar plantations and rice plantations. It would not be long before you would see that the lands formerly planted with cane and rice ruined. At present the laborers are getting \$18 or \$20 a month. But if the Democrats should come in power and introduce their free trade policy, the wages will certainly be reduced. This is a danger for us all, and a danger that we must look out for."

"But as for the Republican party, suffice it to say that its aim is for the progress of the country."

KAULUKOU'S WORDS.

J. L. Kaulukou was introduced as the next speaker. There was not yet much enthusiasm among the natives, and the speaker made an effort to stir them up. He said: "Our candidates for the Senate are W. C. Achi, a very successful and progressive young Hawaiian; George R. Carter, a successful business man and

the son of the late American minister, Henry Carter; Cecil Brown, well known to you in these districts; B. F. Dillingham, a gentleman who is using every effort to make Hawaii a progressive country; C. L. Crabbe, a promising young man, and Frank Pahlia, your deputy sheriff."

The speaker also named the candidates for the House.

"You will see that all those I have named are well-known people to our community and are desirous to make our country progressive. We have already prepared our platform and by it you will see upon what grounds we are pledging ourselves."

"Sometime ago we all mourned on account of the dethronement of our Queen and the loss of our independence. There was weeping in all our households and there were profane words uttered against America, the great country. But we waited; it resulted in the present form of government—the Territory of Hawaii. In spite of our rash attitude towards America, she has endowed us with that right—so that every man who can read or write can vote without any other qualifications. During the time of Kamehameha V. and since, there were other qualifications imposed on the voters for the Senators. Unless one had an income of \$200 a year, then he could not cast his individual ballot for the Senators. Today our franchise is a liberal one. It was the Congress of the United States, composed of two-thirds Republicans and one-third Democrats that has gained for us such right to vote. Now, fellow-citizens, knowing the liberality and the kindness of that great country, I beg you, 'Let the dead past bury its dead.' Knowing also that the Republican party is the progressive one and the party that would push Hawaii forward, we allied ourselves to it and have come here today to speak to you of the doctrines of Republicanism. There are two political parties in the United States—the Republicans and the Democrats. The latter wishes to disfranchise us. I therefore advise you to join the former. Again I remind you that the candidates selected by the party are well-known men. I ask you to vote for them."

"Samuel Parker is our nominee for Congressman. You should vote for him." (Applause.)

GEORGE CARTER'S SPEECH.

George R. Carter was then introduced. He spoke in Hawaiian, saying, "I am a native born, but when I was yet a small boy I went to attend school in the United States."

The speaker continued in English interpreted by W. C. Achi. He spoke of the conditions existing in Hawaii and the manner in which island politics were regarded by people on the Mainland. The full text of his speech appears in the account of the Wailua meeting. He was applauded by some of the wavering Independents.

Mr. Enoch Johnson was introduced next as one of the candidates for the House. He spoke as follows:

"I suppose you are all Independents in this audience." "Yes," was the answer from every direction. "I suppose you also remember Enoch Johnson as secretary of the Aloha Aina Society. I served in that position for seven years. At last I found it was useless to ally oneself with that society. I considered thoughtfully as to what party I should pledge myself. Finally I made up my mind to support the Republican banner."

"I wish to call your attention to the action of Senator Hoar. It was this gentleman, a Republican, who endeavored to secure an appropriation of \$250,000 by Congress for Queen Liliuokalani; but this fell through and it has been left for our local Legislature to decide."

"Again, when J. K. Kaula and D. Kaulukou went to the United States with

the petition of the people pleading against annexation, it was Senator Hoar who helped these gentlemen. He took the petition and presented it in the Senate of the United States for consideration."

"A word about the Democratic party and its administration. You all remember that it was Stevens, the United States Minister, who dethroned the Queen. He did it without an order from Cleveland. President Cleveland in turn sent Mr. Blount here to negotiate. But it was all a farce. If Stevens could have committed an action without first the approval of his superior, why did he not act in accord with his superior's wishes and immediately restore our Queen. This you certainly know as well as I do was not the case."

"To what party shall we then ally ourselves? To the Republican party or the Democratic? It is certain that we should all like to ally ourselves to the strong Republican party, and not to the party 'without any backbone.'"

"We speak of our Independent party in Hawaii. But search all through the United States, you will not find any such party. It exists only in Hawaii. Wilcox may have told you that it was through him that we received our liberal franchise. If so, it seems so strange that he did not secure the use of the two languages—English and Hawaiian—for our local Legislature. Through his neglect, if he did work for our good in the United States, many of our competent Hawaiians, who do not speak the English language, cannot enter the threshold of our legislative halls and speak in their mother tongue. I feel very sorry that our friend Wilcox did not negotiate better for our sake. But suffice it to say that it was not Wilcox who secured for us our franchise, but the members of the United States Congress. To the United States Congress we owe our franchise and not to Wilcox."

ACHI TALKS SENSE.

W. C. Achi was the next speaker. "My first warning to you is, 'Look out for yourselves and your family,'" he began. "I did not select myself as a candidate for the coming Legislature. It was the delegates representing the people who chose me as a candidate. I would not go to the Legislature of my own accord, receiving only \$200; I would rather stay in my office, where more money could come to me. But the voice of my mother seems to whisper in my ears, 'Go, my child, and work for the benefit of your people and country.'"

"In this respect I feel bad for our friend Wilcox. He says that he secured our franchise. If he did he failed to do one thing for the Hawaiians. By an act of the United States Congress no native who does not know how to write or read the English language can be a jurymen. If Wilcox was working in the interest of the people, as he says, it is strange that such a cautious man should fail to remedy this fault. Why did he not look out for the welfare of his people in this, as well as the franchise matter? According to this, if we should vote for Wilcox, what can we expect from him? It is certain that our interests will not be cared for as they should be. For seven years the nation relied on Wilcox. What did we encounter? We have suffered seven years of famine."

"At this point the speaker illustrated some unsuccessful attempts of Wilcox which caused the overthrow of the Queen and the loss of Hawaii's independence. "In 1892," he said, "Wilcox, belonging to the Liberal party, was my opponent while we were both running as candidates for the Legislature. Wilcox misled the people and naturally it resulted in my defeat. It was the same Wilcox and his Liberal friends who endeavored to change the Constitution. By compulsion the Queen agreed to declare a new Constitution. We all know its outcome—the dethronement of our Queen."

"Again in 1894 the Government under the Republic of Hawaii called for the natives to register, that they might have the right to vote. Wilcox and Kaula misled the natives again, and they failed to carry out the decree. It was the most foolish thing they did. Had the natives registered, they could have sent their Senators and Representatives to the Legislature and the Queen could have been restored."

"Again in 1895 Wilcox attempted to carry out a revolution. It only scored him another failure, caused the sacrifice of lives and the degradation of men. It is needless to tell you that Wilcox fled and so did his allies and were finally captured and imprisoned. Can we afford to bear more of the Wilcox trouble-makings? ('No' was the cry.) 'I think if I had led you myself through all these turnmills there would have been no chance for you to fall back. (Applause.) I tell you, fellow-citizens, the time has come when Wilcox should be disregarded. (Applause.) Have you not suffered enough for the last seven years? ('Yes' was the cry from the audience.)"

"If so, then let us have the management for the next seven years. There is no man in this country as Independent as I am. (Applause.) No money can buy me. I have not taken any Government office and I do not seek for it."

"I feel the responsibility weighing heavily on my shoulders to guide you in the right way. Though my own personal business needs me, yet I cannot disregard my people."

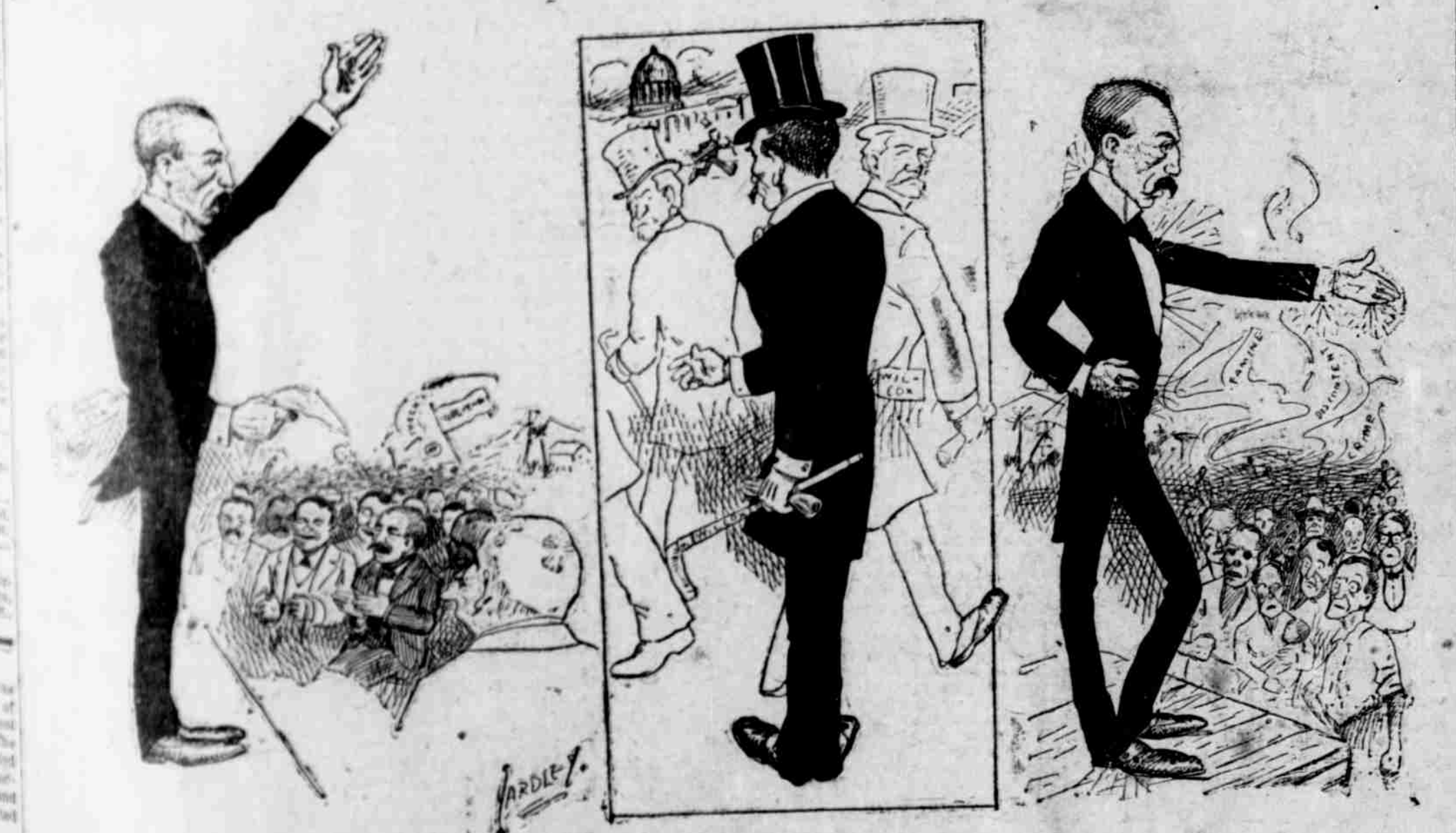
"Election day is drawing near. When that day comes, it may help you if you listen to my representation as well as that of the Independent—to judge who is the more competent man. And when you have decided, cast your vote for the best man. If you think I am the more worthy man, vote for me. (Applause.)"

"Wilcox went to Washington in behalf of the interests of his wife's so-called estate. But soon he needed money. He pretended that he was there in behalf of the people. He sent a request back for you aged and poor natives to supply him with coin. Could you depend upon such a man, who is not self-reliable? If you should vote for Wilcox as Delegate to Congress you would encounter the same trouble."

"Why not select a reliable man, such as Sam Parker? He is a man well known in Washington and a friend of President McKinley. Is it not better that we vote for Sam Parker?"

The speaker then spoke most interestingly of Parker's talks with McKinley and finally asked the audience for whom

IF WILCOX WERE ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY INDEPENDENTS



"Hoe Aloha!"
Hear Bob shout
Viva Garibaldi!
Watch him spout
Nothing but Wilcox
Wela ka Hao
Tell with the Haole
Wow! Wow! Wow!

Bob in Congress
All on the run
They know the Dago
Who's out for the non.
Kanakas in Hawaii
Glad to get pot
Bob always full of pig
Thinks he's a Vol.

Back in Hawaii
Gets a glassy eye
Everybody on to Bob
Natives fight shy.
No more of Wilcox
All the People groan
Bob with a big opu
Kanakas skin and bone.